ATTITUDE OF COUNSELLORS TOWARDS VARIOUS ACTIVITIES IN I V G S TRAINING PROGRAMME AN ANALYSIS

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Finding , conclusion , Suggestion.

Introduction

There is profound fallacy, which permeates the social, pedagogical literature on attitudes, feelings, emotions and civic education. The fallacy is the assumption that we have found or soon will find those instructional materials and teaching interventions, which will guarantee the production of appropriate student attitudes and appreciation. Since we are so successful at producing automobiles and stereo-phone acts and music, why should we fail to produce proper attitude.

Attitude is probably the most distinctive and important concept in contemporary, Psychology. It belongs primarily to the affective domain and influences behavior to a considerable extent. Attitude connects a neuropsychic state or readiness for mental or physical activity.

Attitude has been defined somewhat very differently by different authors, according to the difference in context, in which the terms has been used. It has been defines as enduring learned predisposition to behave in a consistent way towards a given class of objects. Moreover, it is an enduring system of positive or negative evaluation, emotional feeling and tendencies with respect to a social object. According to All port it is, a mental or neutral state of readiness organized through experience, exerting a directive or dynamic influence upon the individual response to all objects and situation with which it is related. All those definitions points towards all qualitative aspect of the attitude. Nothing is indicates about the quantitative aspects. Thurston has taken care of this, and has defined attitude as the degree of positive or negative effect associated with some psychological object.

An individual, who has associated himself with positive affect or feeling with some psychological object, is said to like that object, or in other words, as a favorable attitude towards that object. Similarly, an individual who has associated negative affect or feeling with that object is said to dislike that object or in other words he has an unfavorable attitude towards that object. Thus attitude can be

reduced to having a continuum from highly positive attitude to highly negative attitude in between including a neutral zone, which indicate neither favorable nor unfavorable attitude.

Thinking in terms of a continuum, it is possible to find out the degree or extent of 'positiveness' or 'negativeness' of the attitude, by rendering the attitudes of different individuals comparable. This definition, therefore, appears to be more scientific and useful foe operational and measurement purposes. The investigator has, therefore, adopted this definition in the present study.

The term 'attitude' has not been, and probably cannot be distinguished clearly from such term as trait, opinion, disposition, interest, value and temperament. Most often it is used to describe an emotional reaction, either favorable or unfavorable, towards some object or class of objects, materials or conceptual in nature. Attitudes are commonly assumed to direct behavior where it is expressed in appreciations, preferences of values. A certain attitudes towards a particular race represent the person's general disposition to act, speak or think when confronted by actual situation involving that race.

The Institute of Vocational Guidance has become deeply interested in the origin of attitudes so that unfavorable attitudes may be prevented from arising. A traditional assumption of most research on attitude (Newcomb etal.1965) is that the introduction of new information, both positive and negative will change the attitudes of the people-especially those in the process of education. A conception of attitude changed, which equally integrates belief and behavior and includes the values of conflict as a means of institutional reform (designed to realize human values), as profound educational implications.

1.1 Need Of Study

Attitude plays a vital role in person's performance in every activity. A favorable positive attitude will automatically generate a mental tension for completing the work. This tension will motivate the person for a good quality work and finally without any external reinforcement, the person will do their work by using his optimum capability and competency. Also the attitude generates the feeling of competition among individuals and the person tries to establish his supremacy over the other.

The present study is a unique one because there is no evidence of conducting such attitude survey in a single mode of institution. Counselor in IVGS are conditioned enough to deliver lectures. They need some training which may enhance their level of knowledge raise level of competency and finally change their negative attitude into positive one. There seems to be an urgent need of taking a stock of favorable or unfavorable attitude of counselors with the help of some standardized tool to be developed by the investigator. The research is an innovative idea in the field of attitude assessment.

1.2 Review of Literature

INTRODUCTION

This research work was framed after a study of past researches; and existing literature on attitude and its role in work performance. The investigator surveyed various Encyclopedias Surveys of educational researches edited by Prof. M.B. Buch and published by NCERT New Delhi. This survey helped the investigator in understanding the term "Attitude" and its explanations. She also came across about 30 researches related to attitude, but she sorted out only 23 researches, which were more relevant to the present work of the investigator.

The counselor plays a key role in the process of education. In older days, the teachers were given a very important and dominant position in the classroom. The student remained passive, but modern education places equal emphasis on the teacher and his students. It is being realized day by day that in counseling the student as well as the counselor play an equally important role. Evidently we would expect our counselors to have these necessary attitudes and skills that would go to *make* their job efficient for counseling process.

Literature Review

ADIMULA (1998) Attitude of the counselor towards carrier guidance series. This research show that the counselor helps the student in various ways .But also attributed the negative attitude to the ignorance of principal and teacher about the relevance of guidance services in schools

AGNES E.M. (2009) Parental socio economic status and attitude of towards cultism in Niger Data University Implication for Counseling.

The study sought of examines the influence of parental socio economics stated and attitude of students towards cultism. The study was carried out I Niger Data University. Five hundred and seventy two under graduates were the respondents. The study revealed that parental socio economic states significantly influence the attitude of students towards cultism.

AMY M. (2011) Attitude towards students with disabilities. For the past 20 years researcher have examined the attitude of a variety of professionals towards individuals with disabilities. Recent research suggests students and teachers possess somewhat negative attitude towards students with disability.

BASAIAWMOIT E.R. (1987) An attitude study of the matrilineal system and its implications for education.

A sample of 500 Khaki working women were chosen to represent approximately equal numbers in the categories I, II, III, IV and V of National classification of

occupations. A Questionnaire, on Attitude scale and an adapted form of Beel's Adjustment Inventory were used. Chie-square and 't'-tests were used to verify each hypothesis. The major conclusions were Education and professional status determined prevalent traditional attitudes, beliefs, customs, etc.

BHAGWAT S. (1986) Relative effectiveness of logical and wishful thinking on attitudinal changes.

The findings of the study were (i) Logical communication was found to be more effective than emotional appeal in changing a probabilistically strong group of syllogisms (ii)Emotional appeal was found to be more effective than logical communication in a desirabilistically strong group of syllogisms.(iii)A probabilistically strong group of syllogisms was found to be more susceptible to change by logical communication than a desirabilistically strong group of syllogisms was found to be more susceptible to change by emotional appeal than a probabilistically strong group of syllogisms.

BHARDWAJ K. (1991) Attitude as process and product of the socio-psycho is being of college going Adolescents.

This study was designed to determine the role of attitude as process in shaping of psycho-dynamic contents of personality in terms of needs perception, anxiety, conflicts, defenses mechanism and function of ego and super ego. It also aimed at determining the role of psycho-cultural background in terms of value orientation, caste and sex factors in determining attitudes to nationalism, liberalism social changes, social distance, social revaluation and untouchability.

BHARGAVA M.A. (1994) Attitude of the rural area non violence manual labor and Harijians.

The findings of the study were The difference between urban and rural boys was not significant for their attitude towards the Gandhi an views on truth, love, health and hygiene and women. But the differences were significant for views concerning non-violence, manual labour and Harijans.

BHULLAR J. (1976) The attitude of university students towards physical activity in relation to academic performance, intelligence, socio-economic status and personality characteristics.

The major findings of the study The students who scored high on personality factor B were highly impressed by such physical activities as reflected graceful movements and had favorable attitude towards physical activity in general.

BOON – OOILEE (2007) Symptom Attribution and preferred sources of help for psychiatric symptoms of university students in Singapore. Depressive and anxious symptoms were chosen for this study because mood and anxiety disorders are the most common psychiatric disorders founds in Singapore.

CHANDRASEKARAN P. (1982) Attitude of Rural Women of Tamil Nadu towards the Formal Education of Women.

The major objectives of the study were to find out (I) The attitudes of rural women towards the formal education of women, (II) whether there was any difference in the attitudes of rural women in various districts of Tamil Nadu, (III) the relationship between attitudes of rural women towards the formal education of women and variables such as socio-economic status of the family, educational level, occupation, age, marital status and the number of female children of the responding women, and (IV) the views of rural women regarding the level of education considered best for girls and the best curriculum for girls.

CHAUDHARI R. (1990) Attitude of Teachers and Administrators towards Population Education in Rajasthan.

An attitude scale based on the Liker type was prepared and standardized on the teacher and administrators of the state. Te scale was based on the accepted principles and procedures used for the attitudinal measurement and scaling in the educational world.

COLIN C. (1992) The attitudes of counselors since Widdicombe : a focus on democratic engagement .

The international child and youth care network CYC ONUNR Issue 89 age no. 1 to 5 the Widdicombe committee's survey of counselor's attitude towards democracy provided an assessment of how counselors interpret the processes of local representation and their position as representatives.

DENGA (1983) Studied the attitude of 2000 students towards the counselor.

From the then 19 state of the federation of Nigeria and obtained the result that showed a 100 percent need for counseling and readiness of the students to go the counselor for counseling on the issue of gender male and female student differ in many respects biologically and physically including their attitude towards guidance and counseling services .

DENNIS J. K. (1993) Measuring attitude towards reading a new tool for teachers.

The focus of recent research and development in assessment has been comprehension rather than attitude. Some progress has made in the development of individually administered. Qualitative instruments but quantitative group surveys which is from a natural complement to qualitative approaches' are often poorly documents in terms of desirable psychometric attributes such as normative frames of reference and evidence of reliability and validity.

DIANE M. D., HOLLY A S., USA (2009) Attitude towards counseling students in the United States towards minority clients.

One hundred and twenty counseling students repenting ten programs across the united state were administered the Purdue master Attitude scale. The Declining Issues Test the Index of minority group. The result of instrument admonished indicates that counseling scale.

ERIC.BEACH. (2009) Perspectives on the Academy educational counseling and sigma.

This paper aims to examine person centre and psychodynamic counseling and in regard to students I further education setting. Two main theoretical approached to counseling are discussed with reference to the educational context showing the relationship between the theoretical and the practical in light of the problems encountered by four students with very different background and difficulties.

EYO M. (2010) Attitude of secondary school students towards guidance and counseling services in cross river state.

The study revealed that students attitude towards guidance and counseling services were significantly positive that gender and school location significantly influence students attitude towards guidance services. The result further revealed that they are significantly different between male and female student in rural and urban school towards guidance and counseling services.

GIRVETZ (1995) Relationship among elementary school teachers education attitude and their teaching behaviors in the classroom.

Of many ways in which teachers can influence student behavior. The researcher chose to investigate verbal interaction dichotomized into two dimension direct and indirect based on the result of the an opinion Two groups of elementary seduction attitudes Each teacher was then observed concurrently by two observers previously trained and checked for inter rater reliability XLO significant relationship was found between the use of extended indirect verbal influence by either progressive or traditional educational attitudes.

GUPTA S. (1990) A study of the attitude of teachers of Agra University towards higher education.

The study was designed to investigate the attitude of the teachers of Agra University towards higher education, taking four aspects, viz. University autonomy Admission on the basis of selection Importance assigned to research and the Importance assigned to higher education (at the post graduate level). The attitudes were measured on scales based on the method of equal appearing interval. The sample included 300 teachers selected on the basis of systematic sampling education.

HALEEM N. (1992) Attitude of Teachers towards Non-creative Students of High Intelligence versus High Creative Students of Average Intelligence.

The objective of the study was to investigate teachers' attitudes towards high IQ, less creative versus high creative average intelligent students of secondary schools of Luckhnow City.

KEETER J. (2007) A Study of parent and student attitude towards the Parent – Student – Counselor conference at Edison Senior High School.

The problem of investigated in this study is Do the parents and students who have participated in the parent students counselor conferences at Edison senior high school Tulsa., regard these conferences as a satisfactory means of providing them with the type of information which is needed to assist student in making present and future education vocational and personal plans.

KUSHWAHA P.L. (1993) An investigation into the attitudes and role perceptions of secondary teachers.

The inventory was administered to hundred teachers selected at random from the higher secondary schools of Jaipur. The final form of the inventory had twenty-five problems of situations. Frequency polygons, gives, coefficient of correlation, and t-test were used to analyze the data.

LARA TRACY M.ara, (SEPT.2011) Attitudes regarding career counseling perceptions and experiences of counselor's in-training.

Engels, Minor, Sampson, and Spelt (1995) stated that counselors who locus on career development concerns must be prepared to address stress, wellness, change, performance, occupational health, satisfaction, interpersonal and intrapersonal issues, family, leisure, technology, and communication issues with their clients. Other authors (e.g., Flores & Heppner, 2002; Lent, 2001) agreed that it is critical for counselors to gain proficiency in the practice of career counseling with all populations in order to adequately meet clients1 needs. Hartung (2005) further asserted that economic globalization demands that career counseling assist workers worldwide in adapting to the transforming work environment.

MISHRA R. (1998) A study of Attitude towards mathematic of secondary school students.

The main findings of the study were (I) Boys whose parents were better qualified and in prestigious professions had more favorable attitude towards mathematics than others but this was not true in the case of girls. (II) Boys and girls from rich families had more favorable attitude towards mathematics than those did from poor homes. (III) The type of institutions attended earlier had no attitude. (IV) Boys and girls with study facilities had more favorable attitude than others did.

MSBTPCR (1995) A study of pupils towards school subject.

The major findings of the study were (I) The students of Class X liked Marathi the most and physics the least, (II) There was no sex difference in respect of the most liked & the most disliked subjects. (III) Class X pupils considered English to be the most difficult & Marathi the easiest subject. (IV) Boys & girls differed in their opinion regarding the difficulty of school subjects. Urban & rural pupils also exhibited some differences in this respect. (V) According to Class X pupils, Biology was the most socially useful subject & Geometry the least useful. Sex & Environmental differences influenced the opinion of pupils in this respect.

MUTALI K. AND BORUDE R. (1979) The Attitude of the parents and the student of Aurangabad towards the learning of the performance in English.

The findings of the study were Almost all the age groups showed a similar trend. Only one fourth of the girls found English text books boring. Hindu and Muslim teachers did not so loudly voiced the complaint of low standard of English as Christians and Neo-Buddhists did. Almost two-thirds of the entire parent population expressed its grave concern over the falling standard of English. Only 40 percent male and 16 percent female parents ever talked with their sons and daughters in English.

MUTHAYYA B.C.(1982) Attitude to children's education on opinion analysis of villagers in a developmental block in Hyderabad District, National Institute of rural Development, Hyderabad.

The investigation attempted to study the attitude of villagers to children's education. The sample consisted of respondents drawn from seven villages in the canella block of Hyderabad district, the household was the sampling unit where both husband and wife were interviewed.

MASAHIRA M. (JAN 2009) Role of Attitude in Multi cultural counseling competency.

This paper offered analysis a working definition and an integrative model of attitude and its benefits to the MCC theory. Attitude is a complex and multi process and useful property. It offers invaluable contribution to enhance the existing MCC theoretical model.

MIDWIFERY, (FEB 2010) Does counselor's attitude influence change in request for caesarean in woman with fear of birth?

A coping Attitude was strongly associated with change in the desire for a caesarean and giving birth virginally. A coping attitude can be learned through

critical reflection and awareness of the counselor's attitude with measurable clinical result.

MUSGROVE (1993) The study of high school students attitude towards guidance and counseling services.

Service discovered no significant difference in sex and grade level but a positive and favorable over all attitudes towards their guidance offices. It was inferred that the needs and expectations of the majority of the student were being met by the guidance and counseling services.

OKOCHA (2010) Parental Attitude towards vocational education Implications for counseling.

This paper looked at one aspect of societal attitude towards vocational education by conducting a survey involving 200 parents in Urdu local government area of delta state. The result of the survey clearly showed that although parents recognize the employment value inherent in vocational education. They are still prepared to accept the superiority of socially prestigious and white collar professions over technical related occupations Simple percentages and frequencies were used to obtain data for this study.

OLUFEMI A. (2009) Attitude of teacher's towards the inclusion of special needs children in general education classroom.

This article explores the attitude of teacher about inclusion of special needs children in their secondary school in general education. This study adopted a descriptive survey research design with 60 teachers as participants from selected secondary school in Oyez state. Nigeria four hypotheses were postulates of the significant difference exists between married and special need students. And that have a more favorable attitude towards the inclusion of special need student than their non professional qualified teacher.

PUCHONG W. (1985) An Investigation into Attitudes of participating people from community towards Functional Literacy and Family Life Planning (FLFLP) program in central part Thailand.

For studying the attitudes of participating people from the community, an attitude scale was constructed and standardized following the Liker technique. Out of 119 statements, 66 were selected for inclusion in the final form of the scale on the basis of 't'-test. The reliability K-R of the scale was established by the test-retest method, split-half method, formula and Flanagan's formula. The concurrent validity was established by correlating the scores on the scale with the teacher's opinion about attitudes towards the FLFLP program of participating people. The sample consisted of 818 people of which 444 were from urban and 374 were from rural areas. The sample included men and women from eight provinces of the central part of Thailand. To examine the hypotheses, the t-test was used.

RAYLIE (2006) High school counselor's Attitude and information towards Girls and career Development.

This article examines many facets of counselor's attitudes and information towards girls and their career development. An analysis of counselor's attitude was performed with the aid of a detailed questionnaire which is included along with statistics, explanations and interpretation of the data.

RONALD D. S. (AUG.2006) Attitude towards and achievement in science among adolescent students.

From the beginning there has been a desire to examine the environment of adolescent and to identify thousand things to which they attach strong feeling .The initial research was influenced by a timely National science foundation reports from Hurd (1978) and then relatively new book by Blom (1976)

RICHARD R. (1996) Estonian vocational teacher's attitudes towards inclusive education for students with special educational needs.

This paper presents the findings from research conducted with two samples of teachers from Estonian vocational schools. The first sample comprised a group of teachers who had received professional development directly related to the *management* education settings their attitude and expectations of students with special education needs were compared to those of a large second sample of similar teacher who had not received training in this area.

SAMUEL D.T. (2010) An Analysis Tribal collage students back grounds Motivations and Attitudes. The relationship to classroom Retention.

This study concludes that student motivation and academic background are the two biggest predictors of student success of these core classes. It is crucial then students are set up for successes in their first semester while taking core courses so that they remain motivated. It also becomes crucial that students be set up for success by providing the resources necessary to assure that student enrolled in collage level class full in those classes. These first core classes must be positive learning experience.

SARWAR M. (2004) Relationship of study Attitude and academic performance of students at Secondary level in Punjab.

The main purpose of the study was to investigate the relationship of study attitude or the students with their academic performance at sound level study attitude is student viewpoint about study academic performance. The major object of the study was to correlate the study attitude academic performance of student and to compare the studies.

SHARMA R. (2005) Principals' and Students' Attitudes towards Guidance and Counseling Services in the Management of Secondary.

The study sought to establish the importance of guidance and counseling in the running of schools and establish whether principals were trained to guide and counsel students. Analyzed data showed that only 24.4% of the principals were conversant with objectives of guidance and counseling services in schools. The study recommended that Principals and teachers be trained and oriented in guidance *and* counselor.

1.3 Statement of the problem

After much discussion with the experts from the field of counselors measurement and evaluation etc. she finalized the title of this study as below.

"ATTITUDE OF THE COUNSELLORS TOWARDS VARIOUS ACTIVITIES IN I.V.G.S. TRAINING PROGRAMME - AN ANLYSIS."

1.4 Hypothesis

1. The counselors attitude towards various activities in IVGS have such problem.
2. There is no significant different between attitude of counselors among male and female.
3. The stock difference of attitude regarding IVGS Institute found systematic.
4. Evaluation of difference of counsellors attitude scale have problem during their training period.
5. Certain steps for making attitude change towards various activities is possible.

1.5 Work plan and Methodology

The research use survey method for the whole data collection and some what the observation method for counselor performance.

The investigator had invited about 25 counselors for writing an essay on the topic "my views about institute of vocational guidance. These essays were analyzed by the investigator in order to sort out statements for the purpose of attitude scale. The analysis provided 278 statements on different issues.

These statements in a format were sent to 75 counselors for their views as a part of pilot-study. The item analysis and an outlook helped the investigator to sort out these statements and retain only most needed statements and avoid duplications. The revised draft (170 statements) being Annexure one was sent to 20 experts Annexure two in the field of Education, Distance education, Measurement and Evaluation throughout the country. About 10 experts had sent back their valuable opinion for modifying this draft again. These suggestions were incorporated and the final draft had 98 statements being annexure three clubbed under 9 sections.

1.6 Scope and limitations of the study

1. This research is limited to the counselors of Instituted of vocational guidance and training centers'.
2. Both male and female counselors will be included in target group.
3. A number of counselors from rural and urban areas will be selected for the purpose of comparison.
4. The educational qualifications length of experience as counselors was not given due consideration while selecting the sample for study.
5. The various psychological factors like I.Q., interest, training taken for the counseling work was not taken into consideration.

1.7 Name of the Tools of the Study

The investigator prepared a attitude scale based on Linker's system. It contains a number of positive and negative statements. The responses are in the form of strongly agree, agree, undecided, disagree, strongly disagree. The numerical value assigned to the statement depends upon the degree of agreement. The score is calculated by summing of values assigned to each statements say for favorable statement and unfavorable statement. This tool is use for the present study. A large

number of favorable and unfavorable statements are collected. And the score of each individual is computed.

1.8 Statistical Techniques

After the data have been collected, the researcher turns to the task of analyzing them. The analysis of data requires a number of closely related operations such as establishment of categories, the application of these categories to raw data through coding, tabulation and then drawing statistical inferences. The unworldly data should necessarily by condense into a few manageable groups and table s for further analysis. Thus researcher should classify the raw data into some purposeful and usable categories.

According to the format the investigator collected data is analysis by SPSS package from TISS (Tata institution of social sciences Mumbai and the finding maintain as below.

SPSS package give all the statistical data as per our objective.

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